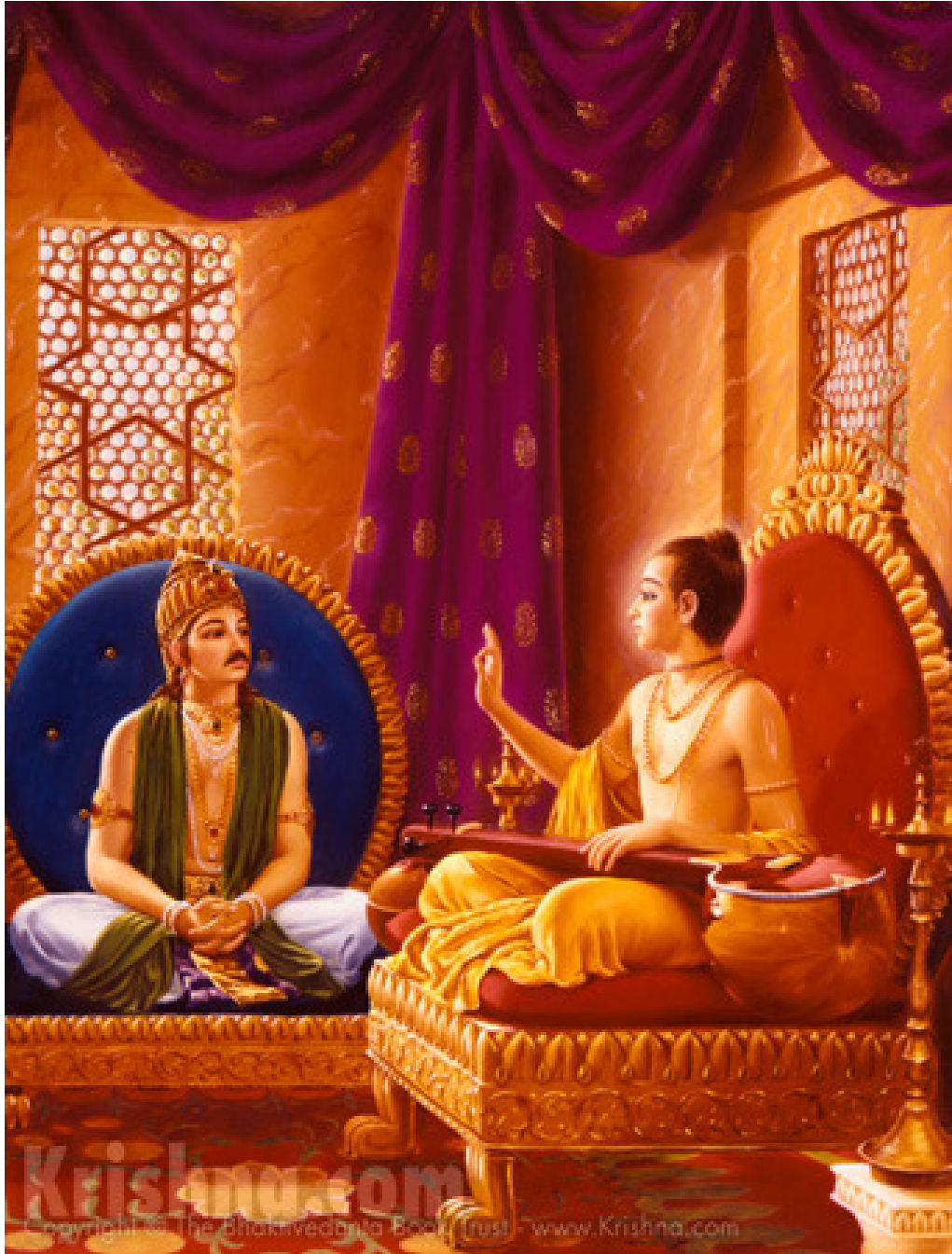


While the princes were undergoing severe austerities, Narada Muni instructed Prachinabarhi.



While the Pracetas were doing austerities under water, they saw Lord Shiva, who was accompanied by many musicians, who were glorifying Him.



The Precetas offered their obeisances to Lord Shiva in great amazement.





Lord Shiva advised the Precetas to recite prayers to please the Supreme Lord.



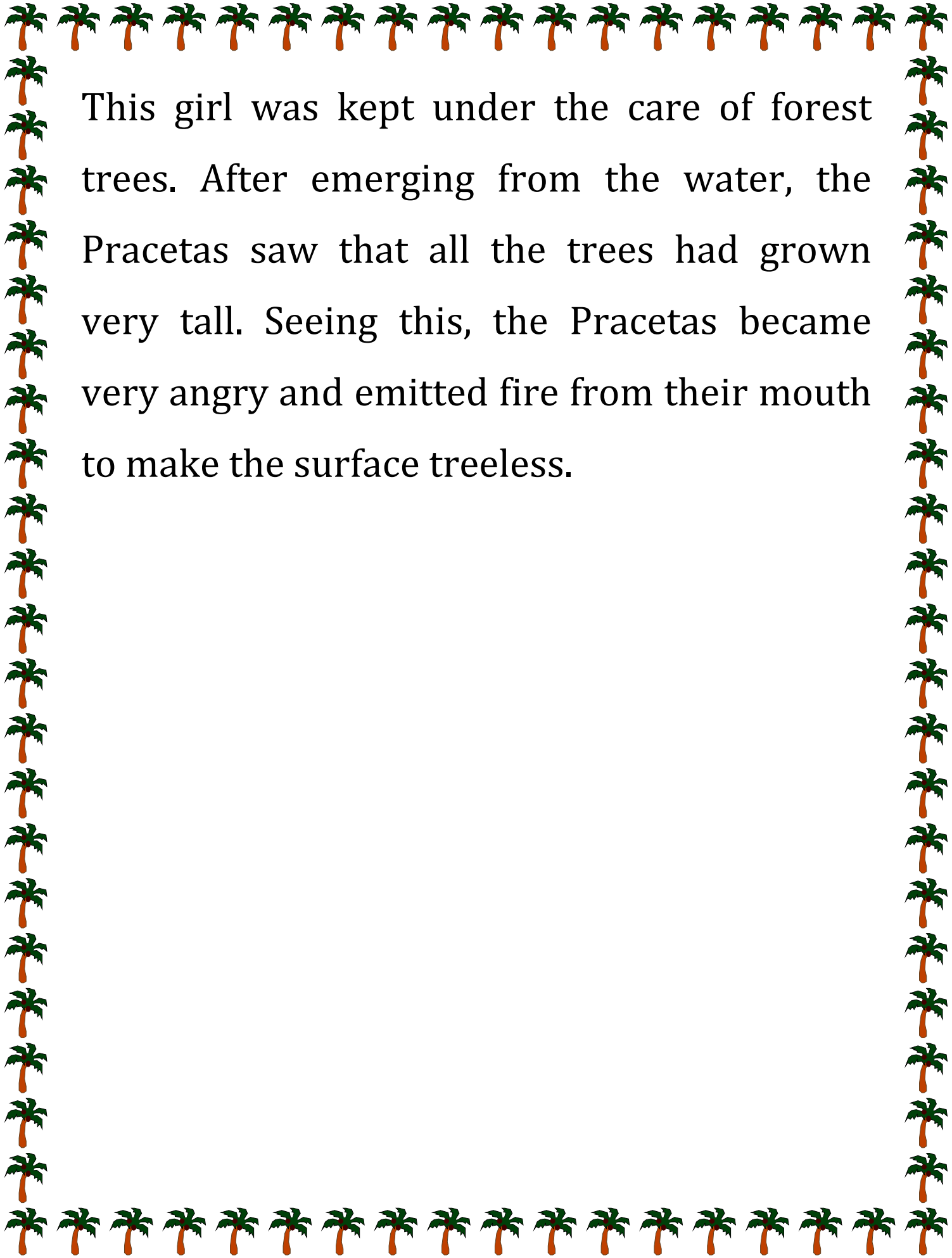


All the Praceta's stood in the water for ten thousand years and recited the prayers given by Lord Shiva. Pleased with their austerities, Lord Vishnu appeared before them.



The Lord Vishnu asked the Pracetas to marry the daughter born by the coupling of the Apsara named Pramalocho with the sage Kandu.





This girl was kept under the care of forest trees. After emerging from the water, the Pracetas saw that all the trees had grown very tall. Seeing this, the Pracetas became very angry and emitted fire from their mouth to make the surface treeless.



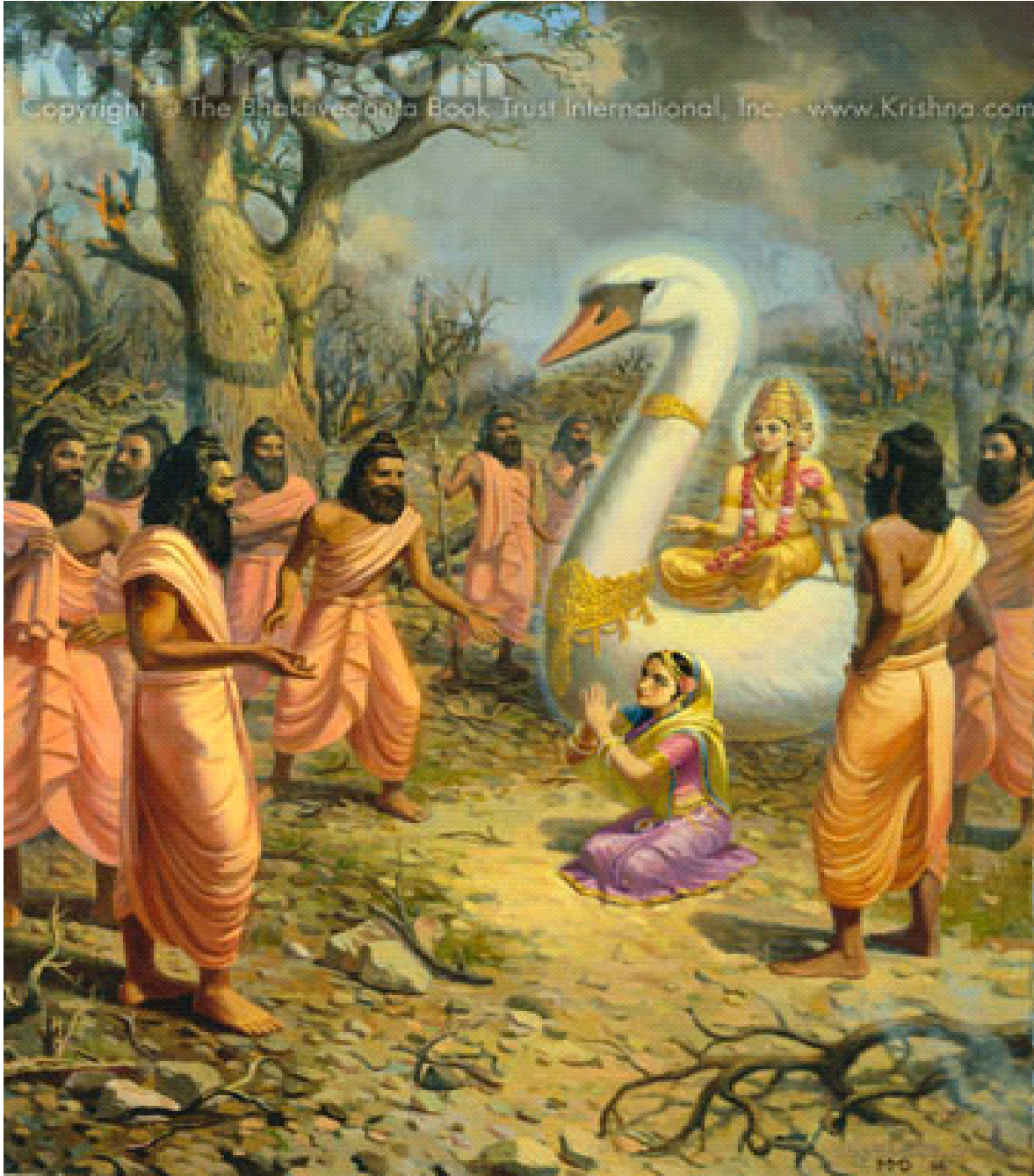


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Seeing all the trees being turned to ashes,  
Lord Brahma came to pacify the Precetas.



The remaining trees, being very afraid of the  
Pracetas, immediately delivered their  
daughter to them.





The Pracetas accepted her as their wife and lived at home for thousands of years and developed perfect knowledge.



At last they left home, putting their wife in charge of a perfect son. Narada Muni then instructed the Pracetas and thus they became attached to the Supreme Lord.





Meditating on the Lord's lotus feet, they  
advanced to the ultimate destination.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

# Prithu Maharaj

King Vena, the father of Prithu Maharaj, was  
irreligious and cruel.

Thus, for the welfare of the people he was  
killed by the great sages.



After the death of King Vena, the great sages churned his body in order to get a successor King. Prithu Maharaj and Archi appeared from the churning of King Vena's arms.



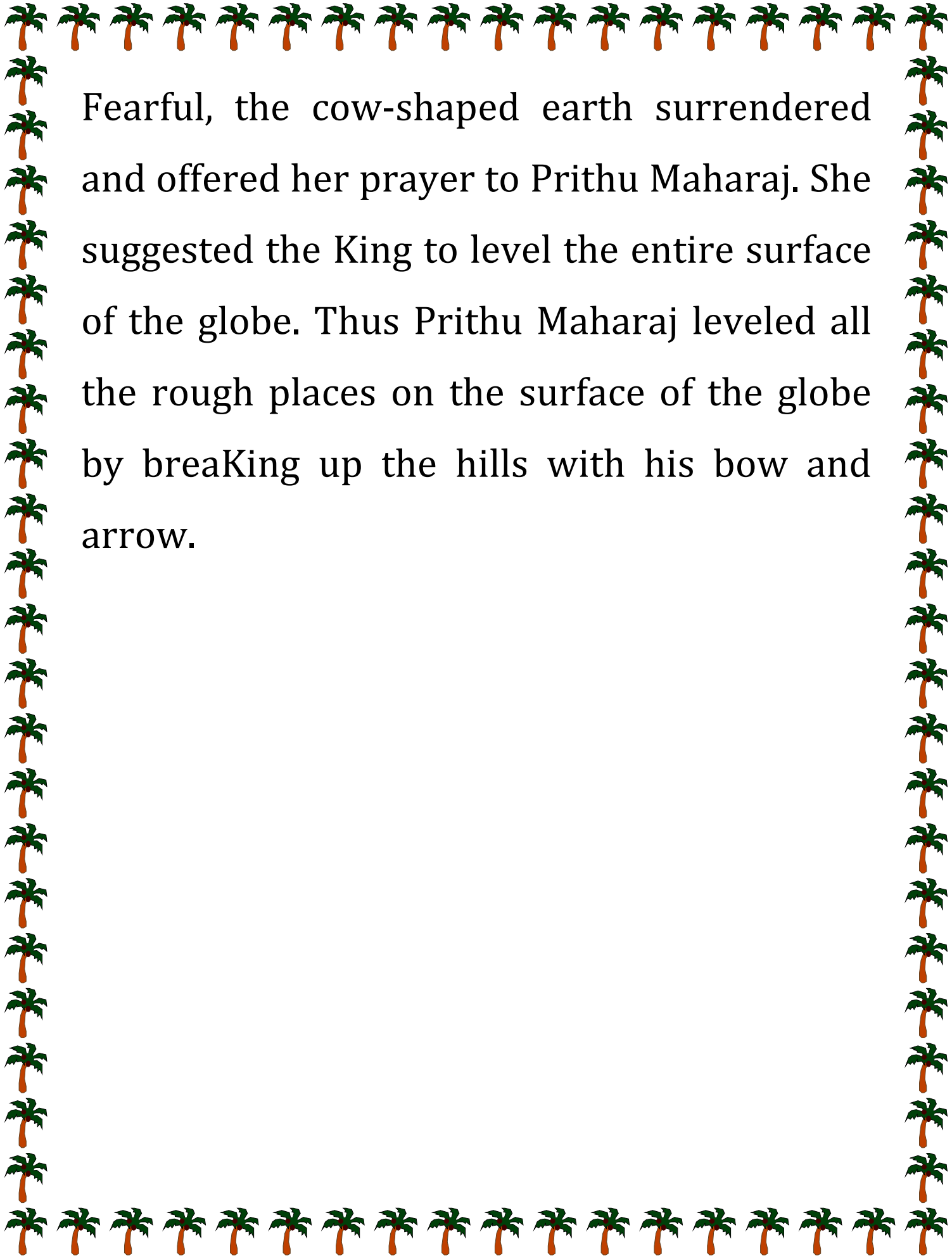


Prithu Maharaj was then crowned as the King.



As a King, Prithu Maharaj determined that mother earth was responsible for scarcity of food grains. Thus, he followed the cow-shaped earth with a bow to punish her.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 18 palm trees, a bottom row of 18 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 18 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

Fearful, the cow-shaped earth surrendered and offered her prayer to Prithu Maharaj. She suggested the King to level the entire surface of the globe. Thus Prithu Maharaj leveled all the rough places on the surface of the globe by breaking up the hills with his bow and arrow.





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Then Prithu Maharaj milked the cow-shaped earth to get sufficient grains for the citizens.



Later, King Prithu initiated the performance of one hundred horse sacrifices.



When Prithu Maharaj was performing the last horse sacrifice, Indra out of envy stole the horse intended for sacrifice.



Seeing this, Prithu Maharaj's son became very angry and followed Indra to kill him.



As Indra was fraudulently dressed as a sannyasi, Prithu Maharaj's son did not release his arrows at him. Lord Brahma advised Prithu Maharaj to continue his sacrifice with only ninety-nine sacrificial performances.



Satisfied with the sacrifice, Lord Vishnu appeared on the scene.



Lord Vishnu instructed Prithu Maharaj and as King Indra was standing by; he became ashamed of his own activities and fell down at Prithu Maharaj's feet.





After offering obeisances to the Lord, the King returned to his home. When the King entered his city, it was very beautifully decorated by the citizens.

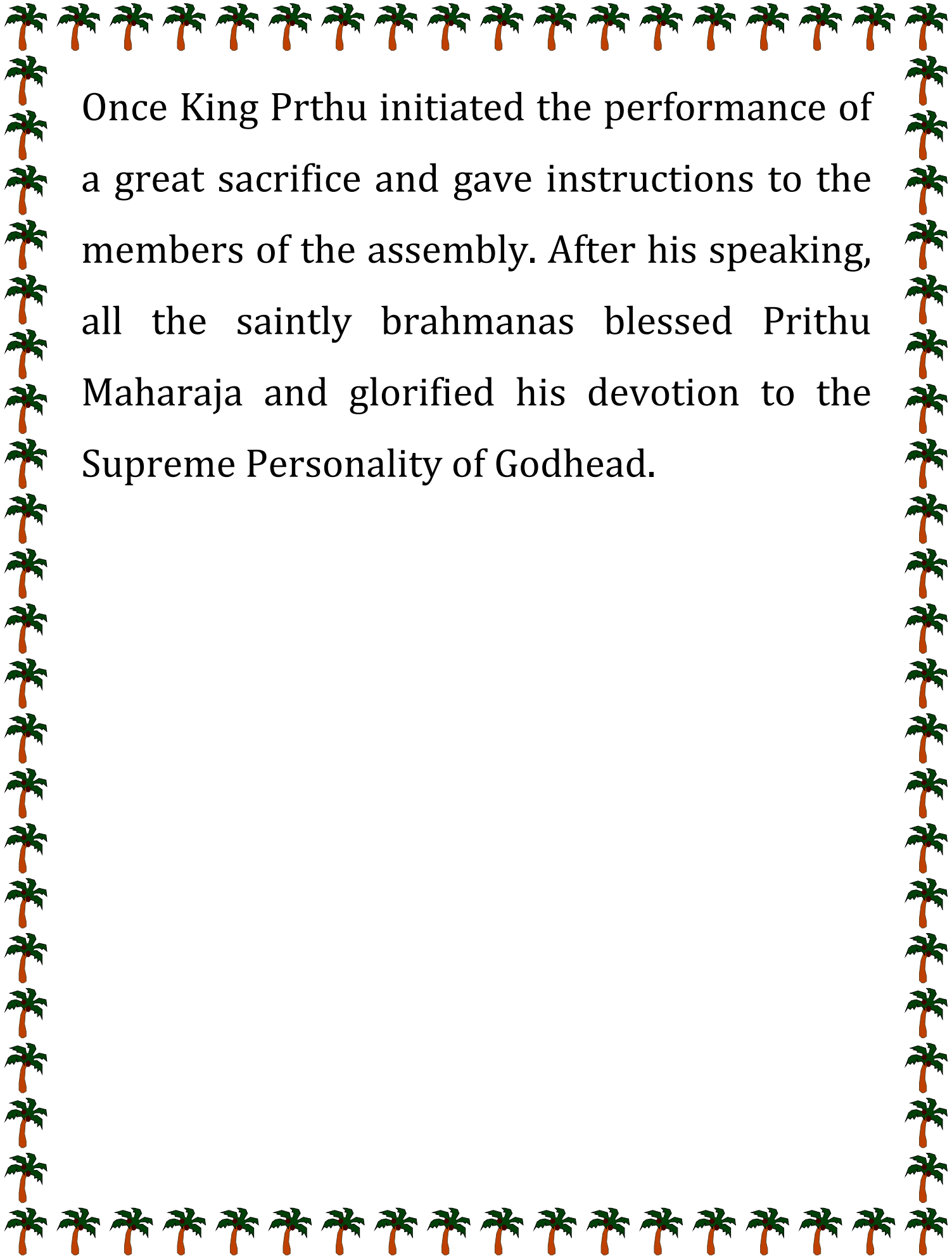




Prithu Maharaj expanded his influence upon personally receiving strength from Lord Vishnu.



Thus he greatly developed the earth.

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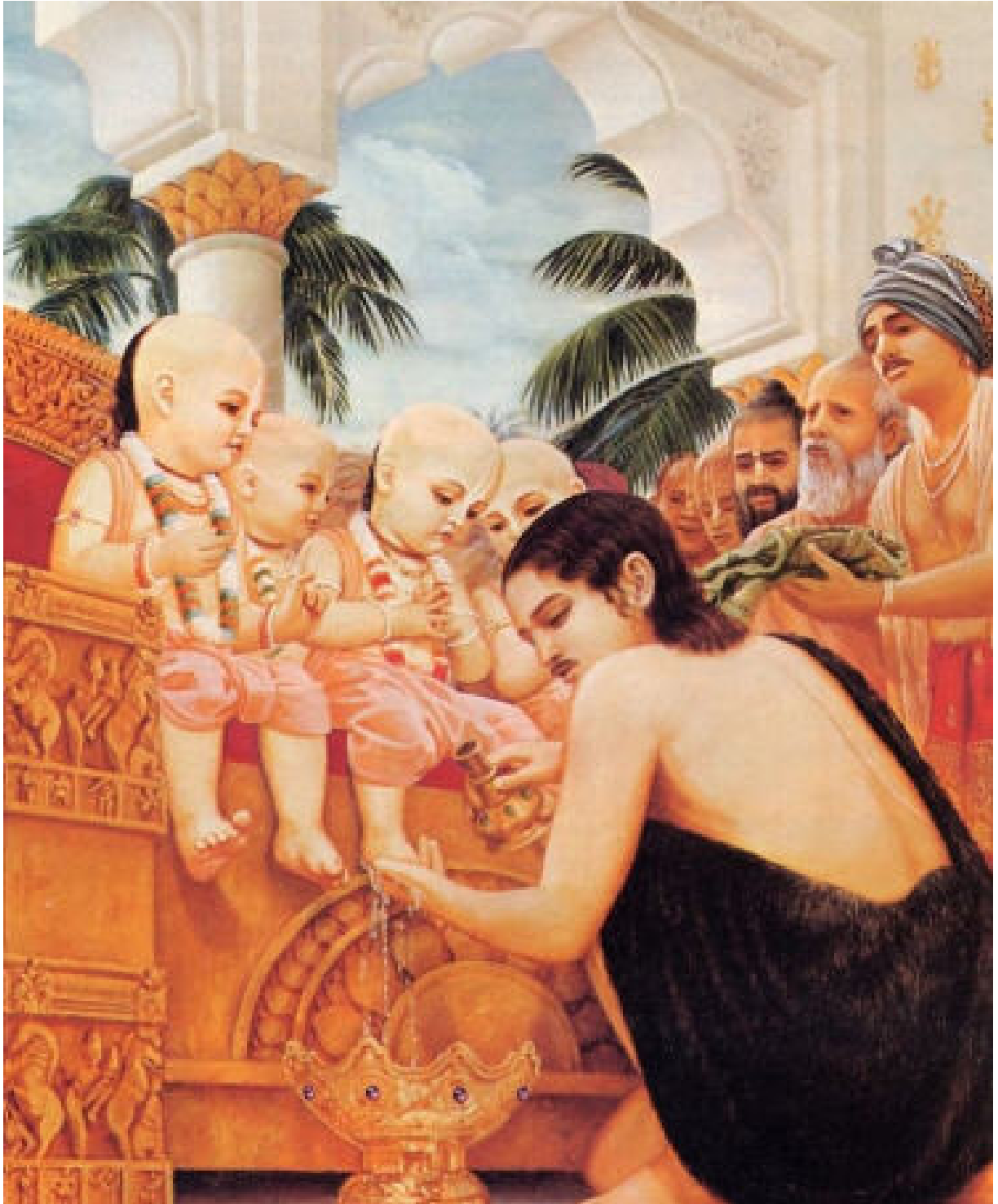
Once King Prthu initiated the performance of a great sacrifice and gave instructions to the members of the assembly. After his speaking, all the saintly brahmanas blessed Prithu Maharaja and glorified his devotion to the Supreme Personality of Godhead.



At that time, the four Kumaras, who were as bright as the sun, arrived.



Seeing them the King immediately bowed  
down and worshiped them.



The four Kumaras, instructed Prithu Maharaj about the Absolute Truth.



After retiring from family life, Prithu Maharaj underwent severe austerities in the forest.

Gradually, the King became steadfast in spiritual life and completely free of all desires.



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Being situated in Krishna consciousness, the King gave up his material body. Queen Arci then built a fiery pyre and placed the body of her husband on it and then entered its flame.



When Prithu Maharaj and his wife, Archi, abandoned their material bodies, they immediately got spiritual bodies. They were each carried to spiritual world in beautiful swan-shaped airplanes.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

# Prahlada Maharaj

Hiranyakashipu, father of Prahlada Maharaj,  
wanted to become immortal. Thus, he



practiced a severe type of austerity and meditation.



Hiranyakashipu satisfied Lord Brahma and obtained the benedictions he desired.



When Hiranyakashipu was away to execute austerities, his wife, Kayadhu, was pregnant.

The demigods, mistakenly thinking that she carried another demon in her womb arrested her.





While the demigods were taking her to the heavenly planets, Narada Muni stopped them and took her to his ashrama. There Narada Muni instructed Kayadu on spiritual knowledge.



Taking advantage of those instructions, Prahlada Maharaj, although within the womb, listened very carefully. Due to Narada Muni's instructions, Prahlada Maharaj becomes a great devotee of Lord Vishnu.





When Prahlada Maharaj was five years old,  
he preached to his school friends about Lord  
Vishnu.





Hearing Prahlada Maharaj speak of Lord Vishnu, Hiranyakashipu threw him from his lap.



As Prahlada Maharaj was a devotee of Lord Vishnu, Hiranyakasipu tried to have his son, Prahlada, killed in many ways. Prahlada was thrown beneath the feet of big elephants.



After the wild elephant failed to kill the Prahlada, his father, Hiranyakashipu, locked him in a room full of poisonous snakes. The snakes would not bite Prahlada due his full surrender to Lord Krishna.





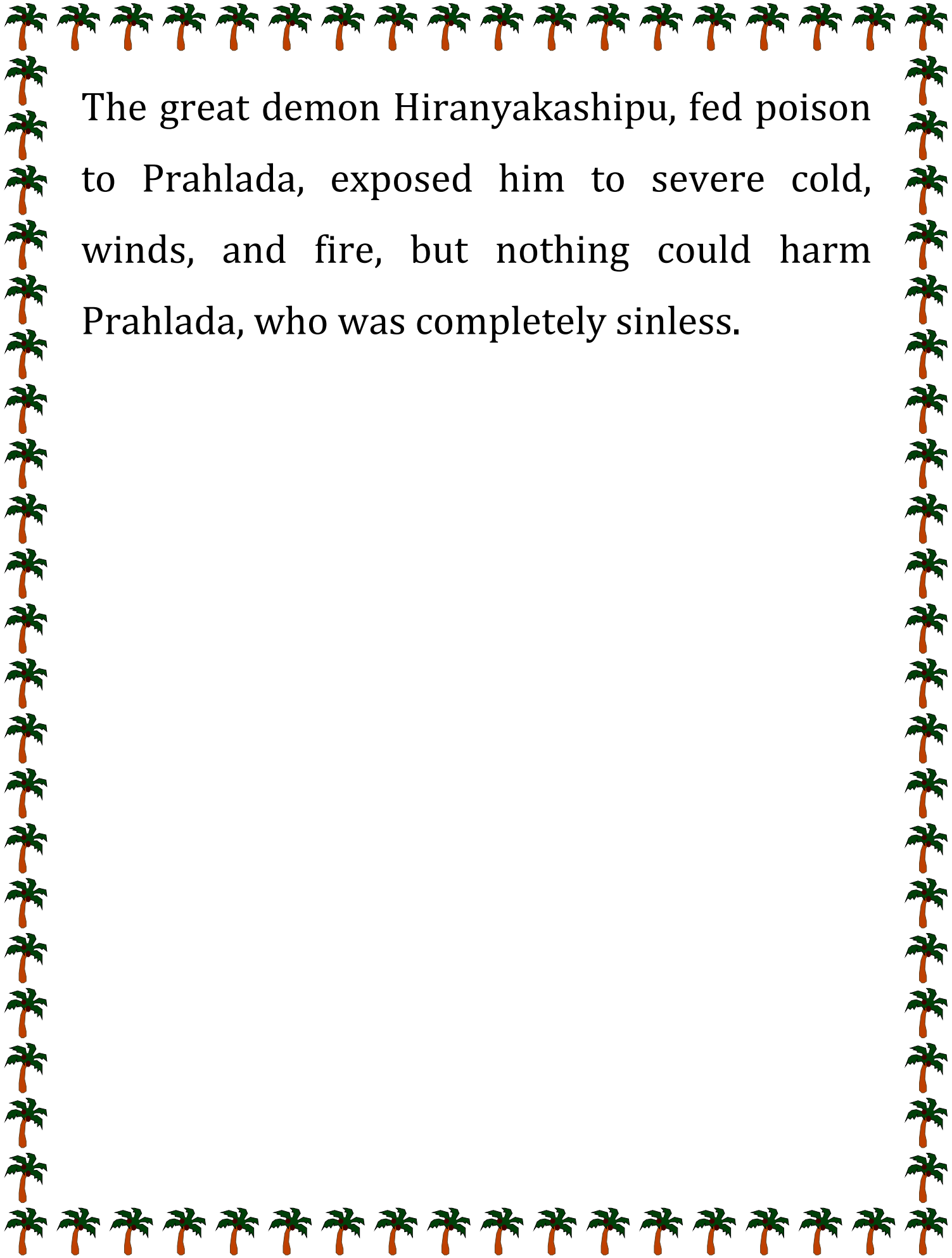
Prahlada was forced to sit in boiling oil.



The rakshashas began striking Prahlada with tridents. Prahlada, due to his complete faith

in the Supreme Personality of Godhead, was fearless, and he sat silently, meditating on the Lord Krishna.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

The great demon Hiranyakashipu, fed poison to Prahlada, exposed him to severe cold, winds, and fire, but nothing could harm Prahlada, who was completely sinless.



Prahlada was even thrown from a cliff, but he was completely protected by the Supreme Personality of Godhead.



To save Prahlada Maharaj, Lord Narsimhadeva appeared from a pillar and battled with Hiranyakashipu.





To protect Prahlada, Narsimhadeva killed  
Hiranyakashipu with His nails.





After killing Hiranyakashipu, the faithful soldiers of Hiranyakashipu came to fight with Lord Nrsimhadeva, but the Lord killed all of them.



After Hiranyakashipu was killed, Lord Narsimhdeva continued to be angry and all the demigods could not pacify Him. Then Lord Brahma asked Prahlada Maharaj to pacify the Lord.



Pleased with Prahlada Maharaj's prayers,  
Lord Narsimhadeva seated him on His lap.






Lord Narsimhadeva assured Prahlada Maharaj, that in the family of such a pure devotee as he, not only the devotee's father but his forefathers for twenty-one generations are liberated.



After Lord Narsimha disappeared, Prahlada Maharaj was installed on the throne of the world by Lord Brahma and Shukracharya.



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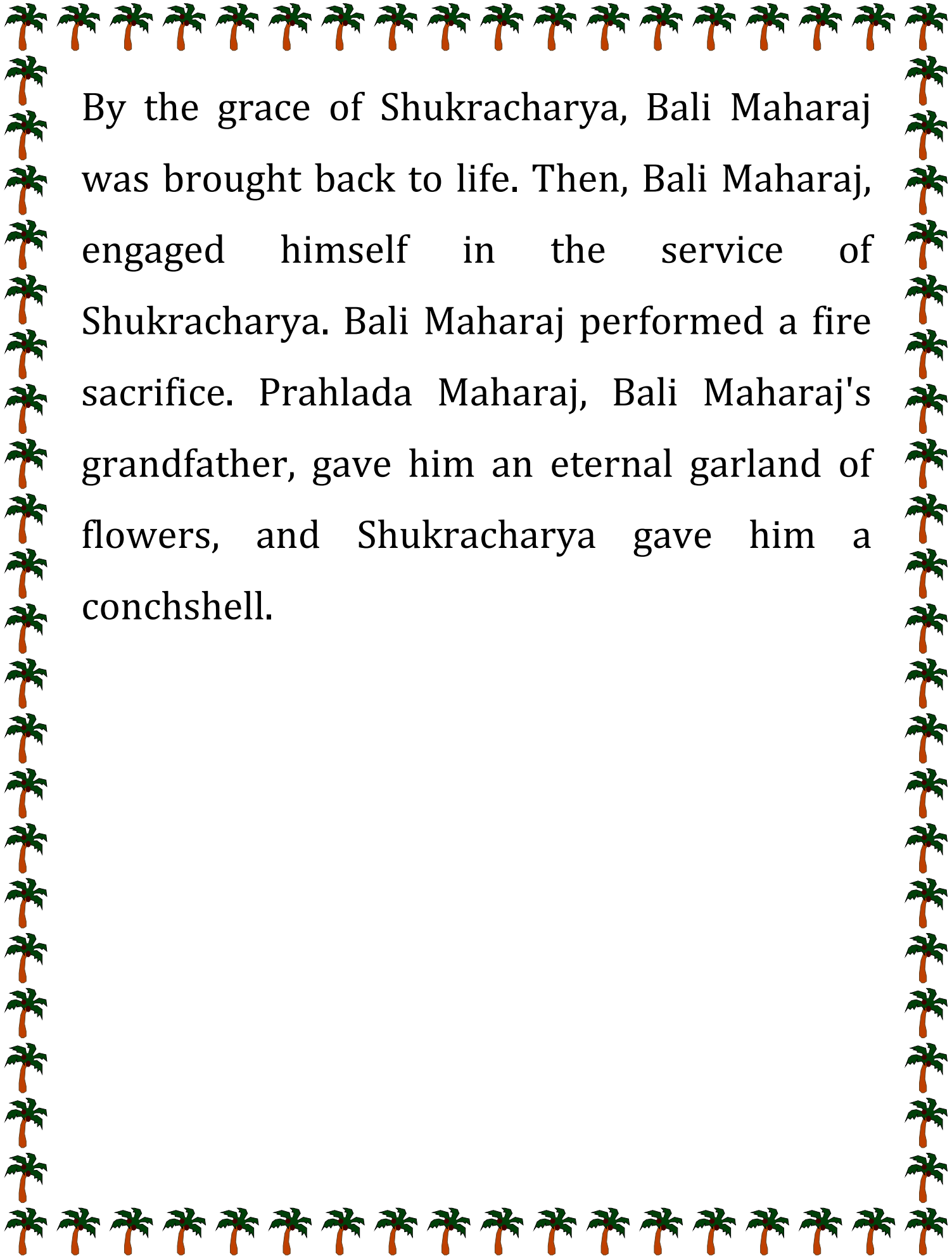
Lord

Vamanadeva



After churning of the milk ocean, a war broke between the demons and the demigods and King Indra was victorious and Bali Maharaj was killed.



A decorative border consisting of a row of palm trees at the top, a row at the bottom, and two vertical columns of palm trees on the left and right sides, framing the central text.

By the grace of Shukracharya, Bali Maharaj was brought back to life. Then, Bali Maharaj, engaged himself in the service of Shukracharya. Bali Maharaj performed a fire sacrifice. Prahlada Maharaj, Bali Maharaj's grandfather, gave him an eternal garland of flowers, and Shukracharya gave him a conchshell.



Bali Maharaj, after offering obeisances to Prahlada Maharaj, the brahmanas and his



spiritual master, Shukracarya, equipped himself to fight with Indra and went to Indrapuri with his soldiers.



Seeing Bali Maharaj's prowess, Indra went to his own spiritual master, Brahaspati, who advised the demigods to leave the heavenly planets. Lamenting for her son's misfortune, Mother Aditi prayed to Lord Visnu for a son who could regain Indra's heavenly planet.





Pleased with Aditi, Lord Vishnu agreed to become her son by incarnating as a plenary expansion.



Lord Vishnu appeared from the womb of Aditi completely equipped with conchshell,



disc, club and lotus. Then the Lord assumed the form of a dwarf.

All the great sages expressed their jubilation, and they performed the birthday ceremony of Lord Vamanadeva.



Lord Vamanadeva then visited the sacrificial arena of Bali Maharaj.



Because of His transcendently effulgent presence, all the priests stood from their seats and offered prayers to Him.





Lord Vamanadeva begged Bali Maharaj for three paces of land and Bali Maharaj agreed to give this land in charity. Shukracharya advised Bali Maharaj to withdraw his promise.



When Bali Maharaj did not follow Shukracharya's advice, he cursed Bali Maharaj. Lord Vamanadeva then immediately extended Himself into a universal body.

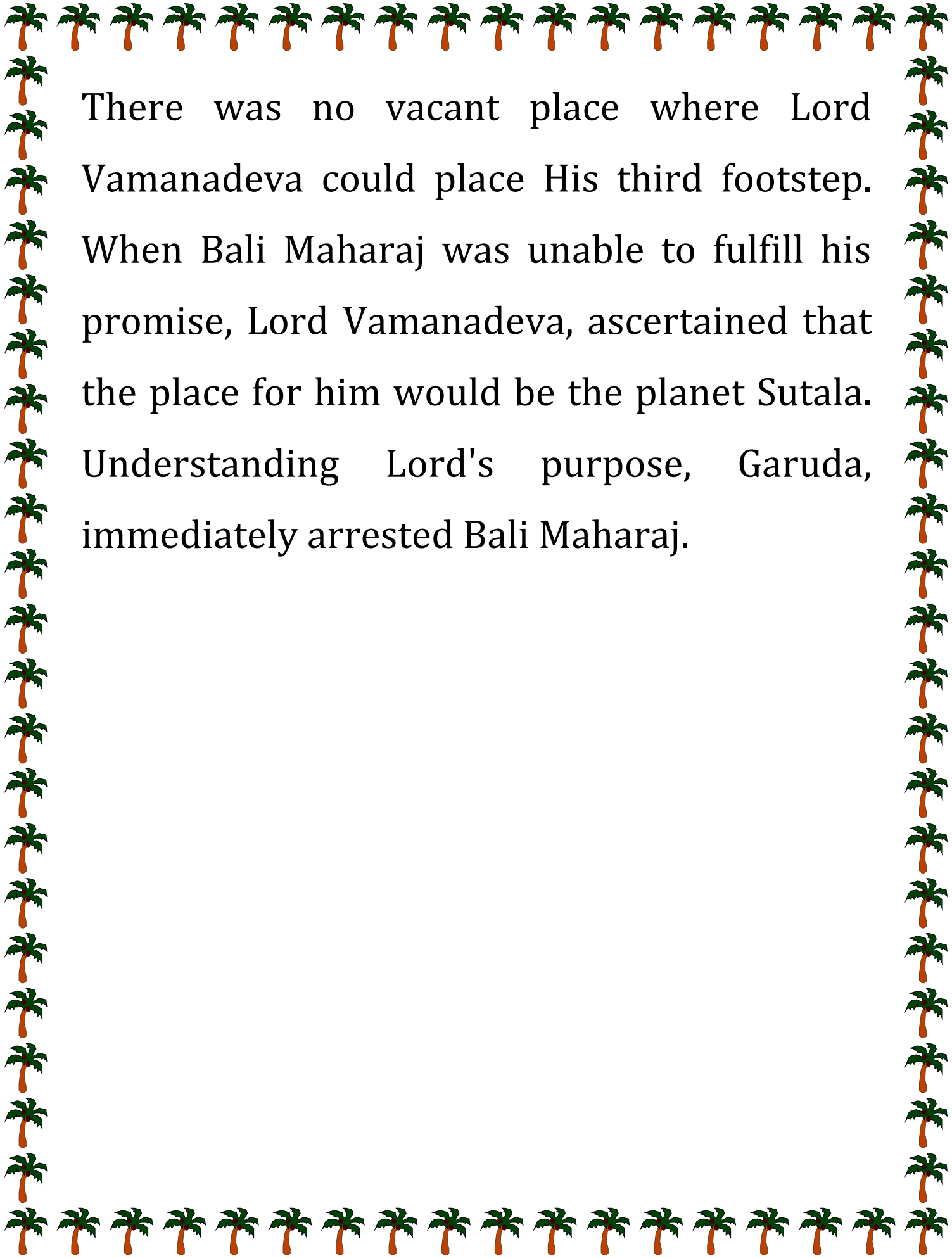




By extending His body, Lord Vamanadeva covered the entire sky. With His hands He covered all directions, and with His second footstep He covered the entire upper planetary system.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

There was no vacant place where Lord Vamanadeva could place His third footstep. When Bali Maharaj was unable to fulfill his promise, Lord Vamanadeva, ascertained that the place for him would be the planet Sutala. Understanding Lord's purpose, Garuda, immediately arrested Bali Maharaj.

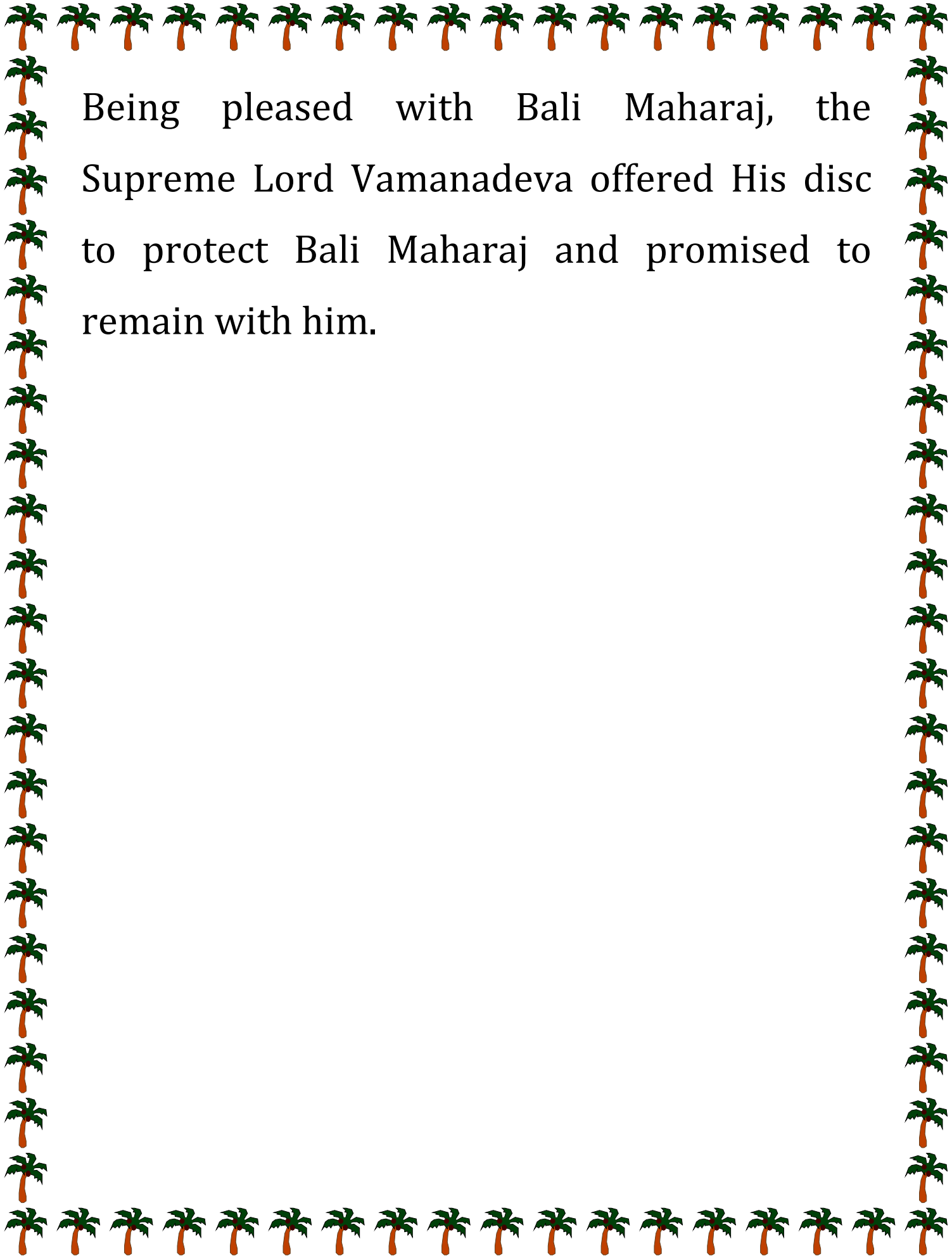


When Bali Maharaj was reduced to a helpless position, Lord Vamanadeva asked him for the third step of land.

Bali Maharaj gave his head in charity as the place for third step.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a single row of palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and two vertical columns of palm trees along the left and right edges. Each palm tree is green with a brown trunk.

Being pleased with Bali Maharaj, the Supreme Lord Vamanadeva offered His disc to protect Bali Maharaj and promised to remain with him.

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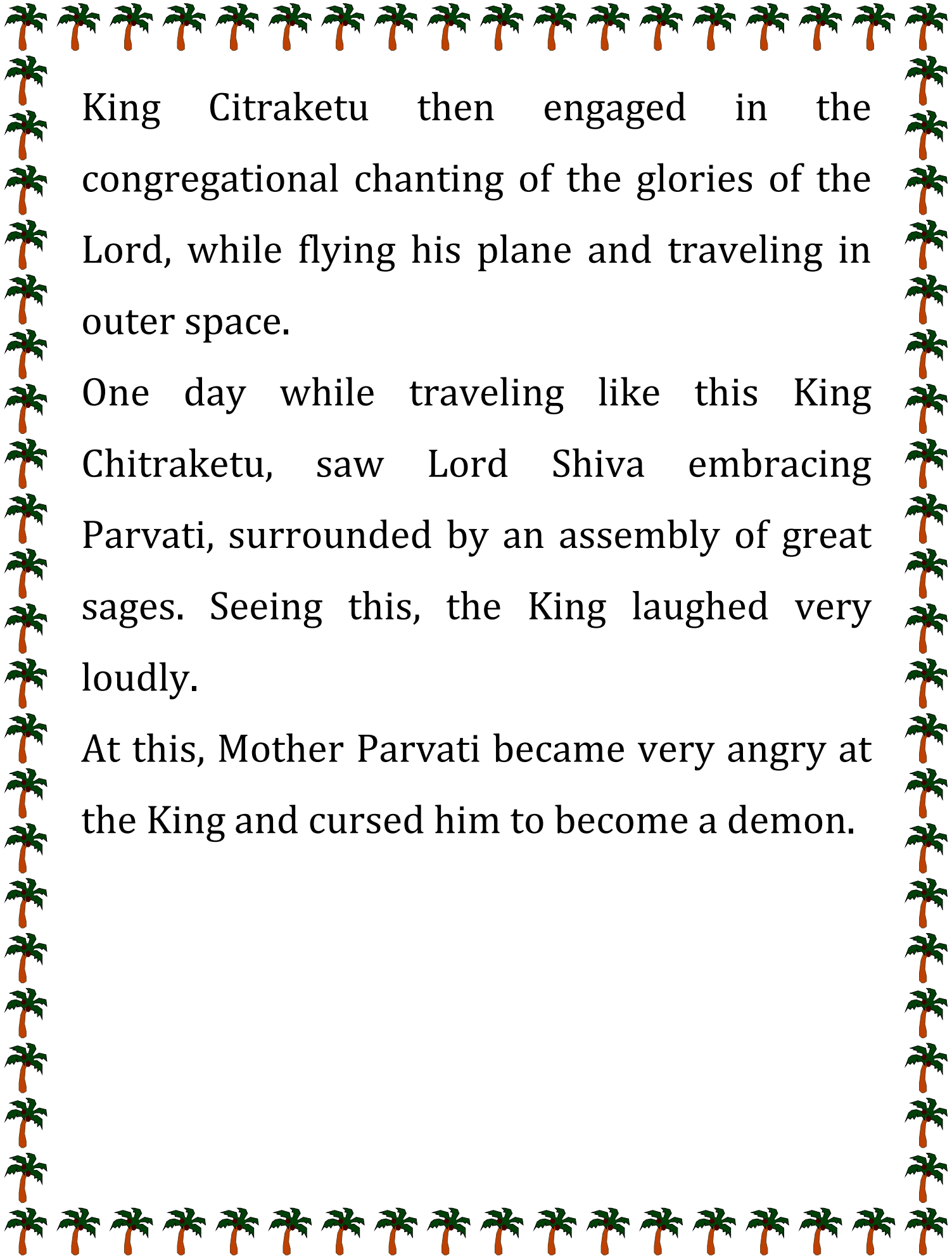
# Vritrasura

Vritrasura was King Chitraketu in his previous life. When King Chitraketu's first wife, Kritadyuti, gave birth to a son, the co-wives of Kritadyuti, became envious, and later they administered poison to the child.

Then Narada Muni and Angira Rishi instructed the lamenting King about the Supreme Lord.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

King Citraketu then engaged in the congregational chanting of the glories of the Lord, while flying his plane and traveling in outer space.

One day while traveling like this King Chitraketu, saw Lord Shiva embracing Parvati, surrounded by an assembly of great sages. Seeing this, the King laughed very loudly.

At this, Mother Parvati became very angry at the King and cursed him to become a demon.



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At around the same time, King Indra offended his spiritual master, Brahaspati.





Because of King Indra's disrespectful behavior towards his spiritual master, he lost all his opulence and was conquered by the demons.



Then, King Indra, along with the other demigods, took shelter of Lord Brahma.



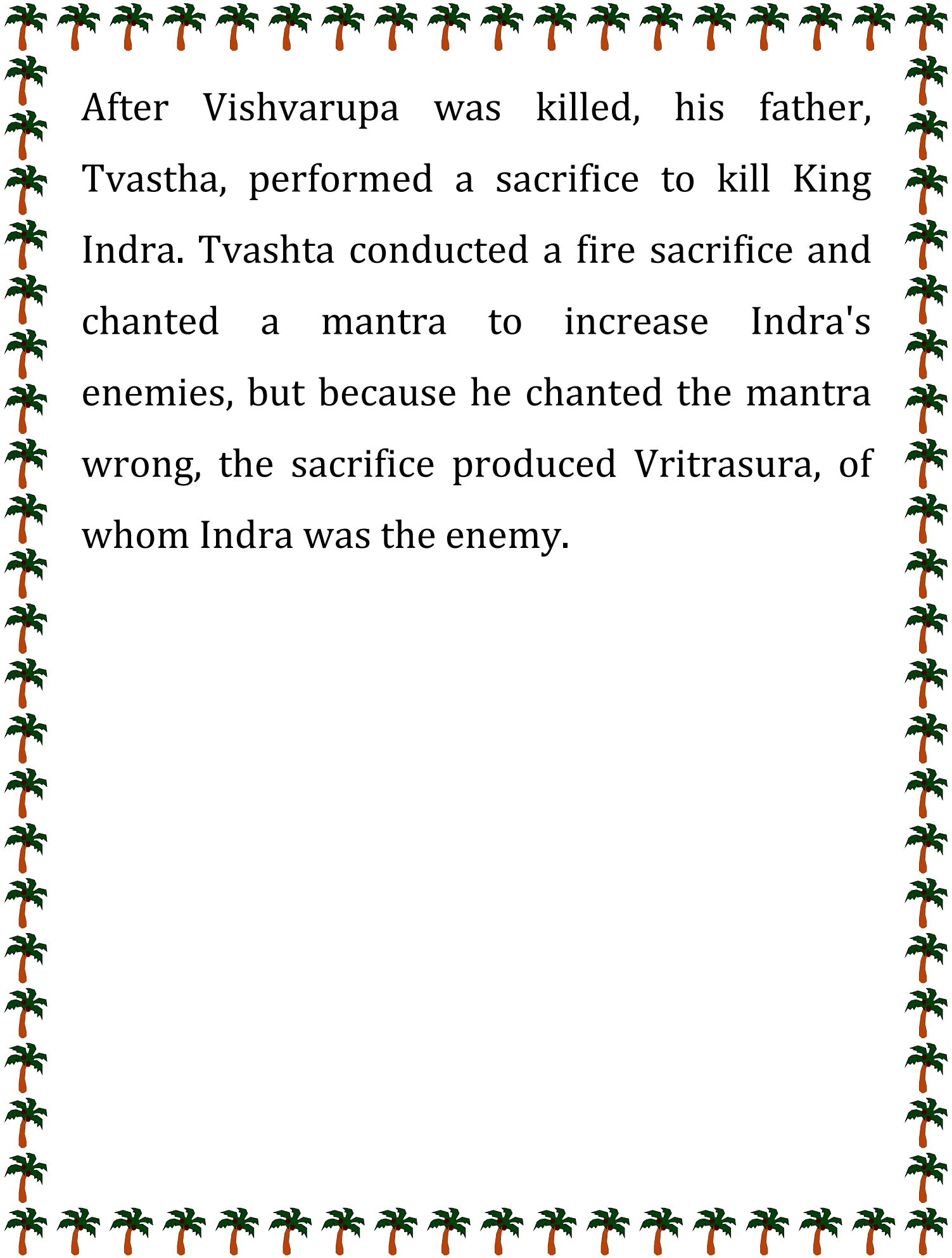
Following Lord Brahma's orders, the demigods accepted Vishvarupa, as their



priest. King Indra, inquired about Narayana-kavaca from Vishvarupa. Because Vishvarupa secretly supplied the demons the remnants of yajna, Indra beheaded Vishvarupa.

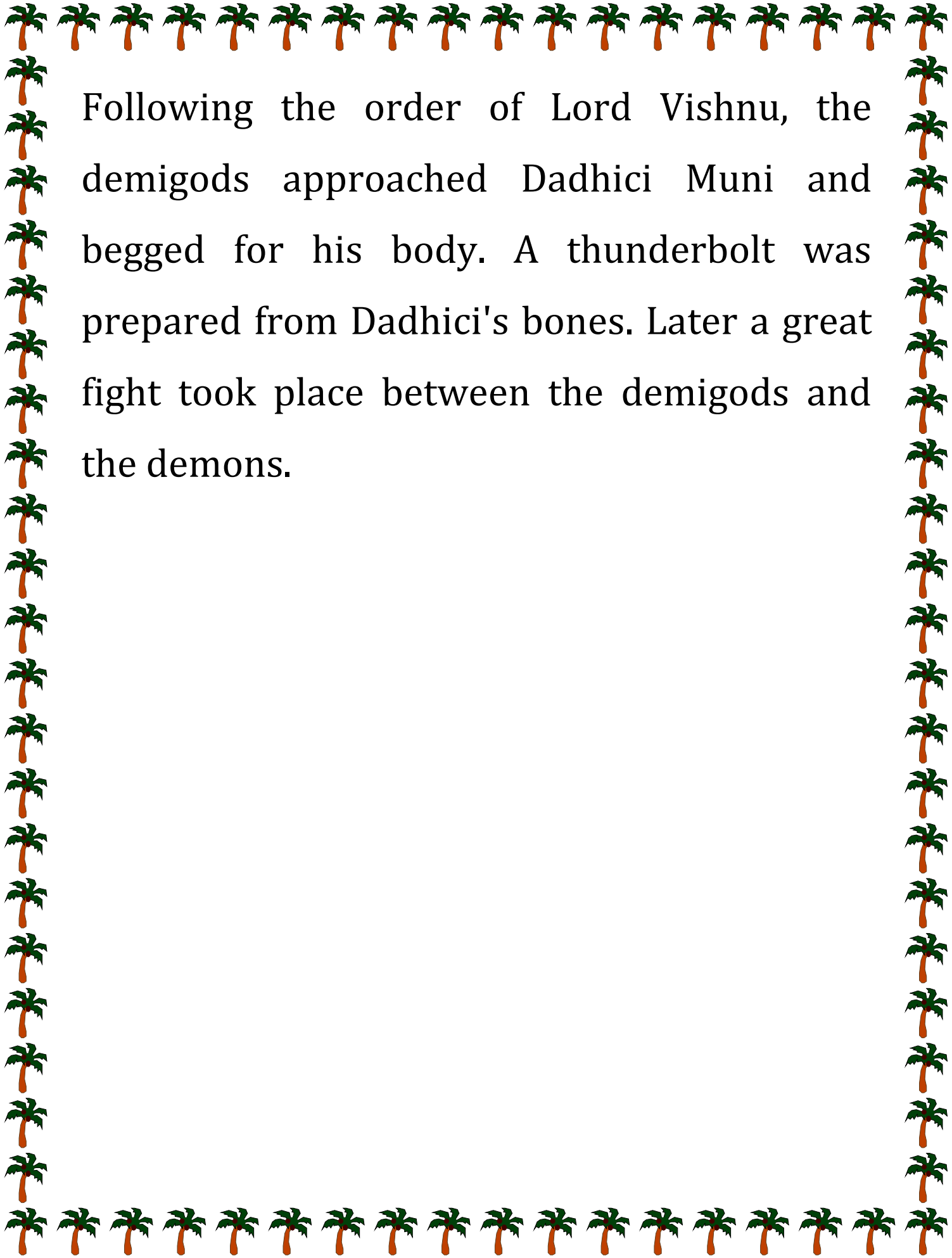






After Vishvarupa was killed, his father, Tvastha, performed a sacrifice to kill King Indra. Tvashta conducted a fire sacrifice and chanted a mantra to increase Indra's enemies, but because he chanted the mantra wrong, the sacrifice produced Vritrasura, of whom Indra was the enemy.



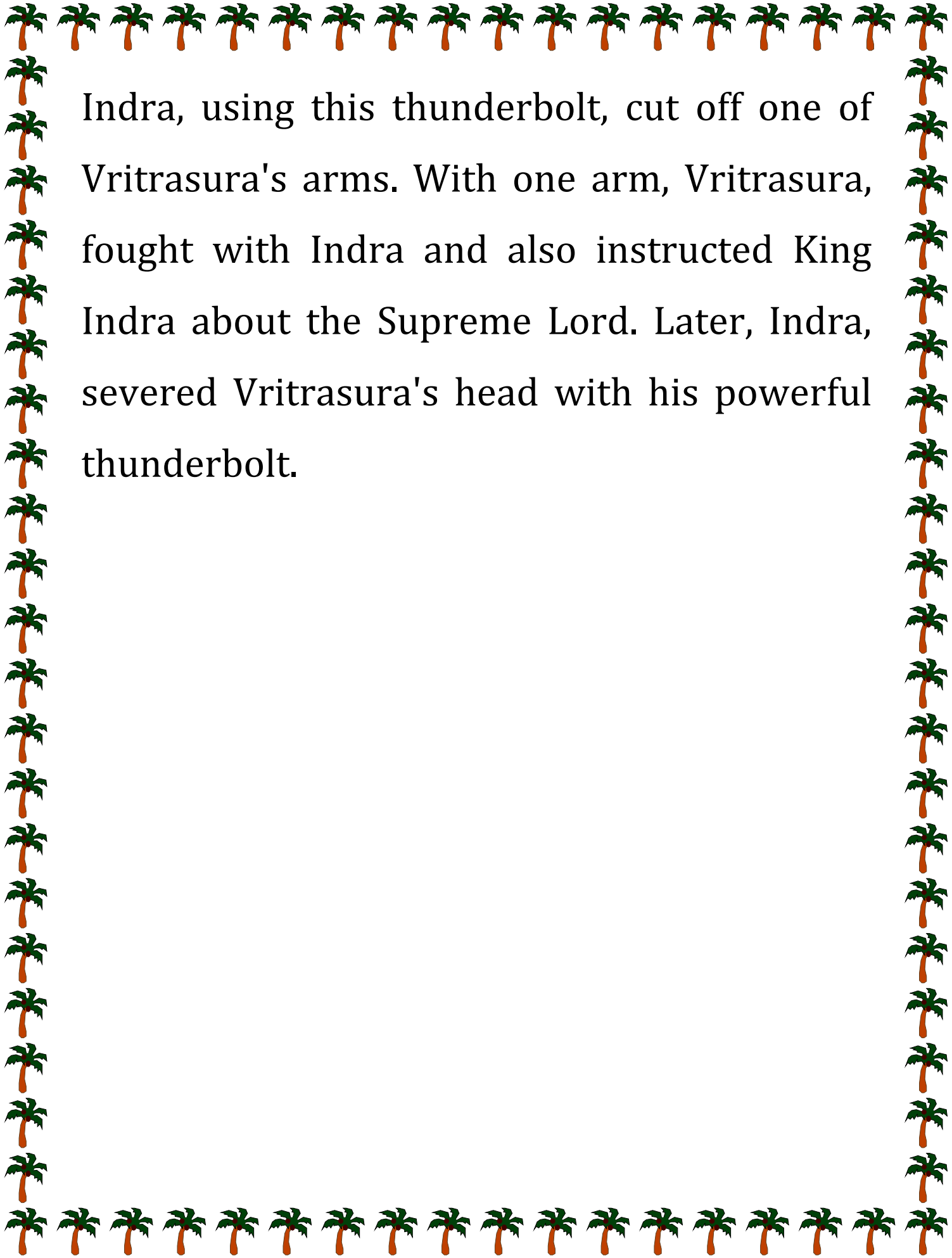
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Following the order of Lord Vishnu, the demigods approached Dadhici Muni and begged for his body. A thunderbolt was prepared from Dadhici's bones. Later a great fight took place between the demigods and the demons.





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Indra, using this thunderbolt, cut off one of Vritrasura's arms. With one arm, Vritrasura, fought with Indra and also instructed King Indra about the Supreme Lord. Later, Indra, severed Vritrasura's head with his powerful thunderbolt.





When Vritrasura was killed, everyone was satisfied but King Indra lamented, as he knew that he had killed Vritrasura who was a great devotee and brahmana.





Because King Indra killed Vritrasura  
(brahmana), personified sinful reaction  
chased him.





Fearing personified sinful reaction, King  
Indra lived in a lake for one thousand years in  
the stem of a lotus.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. The border consists of a top row of 15 palm trees, a bottom row of 15 palm trees, and two vertical columns of 15 palm trees each on the left and right sides.

**Hare Krishna**

**Hare Krishna**

**Krishna Krishna**

**Hare Hare**

**Hare Rama**

**Hare Rama**

**Rama Rama**

**Hare Hare**